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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due.

We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers.

The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars to aid an inexcusable insurrection have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's government, as may be justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has by a like proceeding promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest.

Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerant operations, between this government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and as far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good will.

It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and odious traffic has been brought to an end.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate a convention for the adjustment of possession claims in Washington Territory arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the Island of Cuba has been debated, without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed in an amicable spirit to the arbitrament of a friendly power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Stadt dues upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

The long-pending controversy between this government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Satania, in Peru, by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties.

The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate, and although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission under the act of the last session for carrying into effect the convention with Peru on the subject of claims has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning the inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Colombia, and have accredited a Minister to that Republic.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions touching the rights of foreigners in this country, and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some governments, these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that in the event of civil war a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerant, in whose behalf the government of his country cannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries, who have declared their intentions to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalization effected, to send periodically a list of the names of the persons naturalized, or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department those names might be arranged and printed for general information.

There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading duties imposed by the laws of their native countries, to which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of this government as citizens. Many altercations and great prejudices have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States residing abroad may claim the interposition of his government.

The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretences of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the law as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service or other civil obligation on the ground of alienage.

In common with other Western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claim of the Minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the Legation at Yeddo.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic ocean, and also of a telegraph between the capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such communications, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval service.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so, with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting commercial interests, our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have for the most part met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China, and other Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources in Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of labor in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of precious metals.

While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the government.

Injuries, unforeseen by the government and unintended, may in some cases have been inflicted on the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States. As this government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treaties and the public law. Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commissioners have been proposed to some governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by admiralty courts, and in other cases where this government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by any informal arbitration.

The proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the income of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be in derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax incomes of such consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the U. States, is submitted to your serious consideration.

I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our consuls in all other countries from taxation, to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a national banking law, has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in the principles or general scope is believed to be needed.

Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid, and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement were $901,125,674 96, and the aggregate disbursements $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of $5,329,044 21. Of the receipts there were derived from customs $69,059,642 40, from internal revenue $37,640,787 95; from direct tax $1,485,103 61; from lands $167,617 17; from miscellaneous sources $3,046,615 35, and from loans $776,682,351 67—making the aggregate $901,195,674 86.

Of the disbursements, there were for the civil service $23,253,922 08; for pensions and Indians, $4,216,520 79; for interest on public debt, $24,729,846 51; for the War Department, $599,295,600 83; for the Navy Department, $63,211,105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, $181,086,635 07—making the aggregate $895,796,630 65, and leaving the balance of $5,329,044 21.

But the payment of funded and temporary debts having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts. Their amount, $181,086,635 07, should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains as actual receipts, $720,039,039 79, and the actual disbursements $714,709,995 58, leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year, 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I will invite your attention.

It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debt will be found pretty considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of:

1st—The military operations of the year detailed in the report of the general-in-chief.

2d—The organization of colored persons into the war service.

3d—The exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of Gen. Hitchcock.

4th—The operations under the "Act for Enrolling and calling out the national forces," detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General.

5th—The organization of the invalid corps.

6th—The operations of the several Departments of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General. It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place; and hence I content myself by asking your careful attention to the report itself.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency as the navy has been expanded. Yet on so long a line, it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than 1,000 vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent for adjudication amounts to over $13,000,000.

The naval force of the United States consists, at this time, of 588 vessels, completed and in the course of completion, and of these 75 are iron clad or armored steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the navy which will probably extend beyond the war itself.

The armored vessels in our navy, completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other power. But while these may be relied upon for harbor defence and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repair of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay and public injury have been experienced from a want of such governmental establishments.

The necessity of such a navy yard, so finished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, upon repeated occasions, been bro't to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to the subject, and also to that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes, upon one of the western rivers.

A naval force has been created on those interior waters and under many disadvantages within little more than two years exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performance of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artizans in the production of war vessels which has created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in our resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available, and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been developed, and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude which has, at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 6,500 men in the spring of 1861, to about 34,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to effect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency by detaching seamen from their proper calling and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and naval service by a definite provision on this subject, which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially interested.

I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen, and also the educating officers and engineers for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after life they will be required to perform.

In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the naval school, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Postoffice Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the actual postal revenue has nearly equalled the entire expenditures, the latter amounting to $11,314,206 84, and the former to $11,163,789 59, leaving a deficiency of but $150,417 25.

In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $5,656,705 49, the postal receipts of that year being $2,645 722 19 less than those of 1863.

The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been only about 25 percent., but the annual expenditure on account of the same has been reduced 35 percent. It is manifest, therefore, that the Postoffice Department may become self-sustaining in a few years even with the restoration of the whole service.

The international conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June.

The principles established by the conference as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future postal convenience, inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions and other matters of public concern pertaining to his department.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal year was 3,841,549 acres, of which 161,911 acres were sold for cash, one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under the laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroad and other purposes. It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase.

It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain.

I may cite as evidence of this the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers; the grant to the States of overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation; the grant to railway companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads, which, when completed, will so largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions. This policy has received its most signal and beneficial illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers.

Since the first day of January last the before mentioned quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land have been taken up under its provisions. This fact and the amount of sales furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuit.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior suggesting a modification of the acts in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the U. States.

I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure, to the greatest practicable extent, its benefits to those who have left their homes in the defense of the country in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising by appropriate legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States.

The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will in due time be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate.

They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possession and right of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is hoped that the effect of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collision with our outlying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and above all for that moral training which under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system.—Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the secretary evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolent institutions established or patronized by the government in this District to your generous and fostering care.

The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged to some extent with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi river and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition however failed for the time.

Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which ere long will force its own way, I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific railroad under auspices so favorable to rapid progress and completion. The enlarged navigation becomes palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

When Congress assembled a year ago the war had already lasted nearly twenty months and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, yet the tone of public feeling and operation at home and abroad was not satisfactory.

With other signs, the popular elections, then just passed, indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause.—Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

The preliminary emancipation proclamation, issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the war service. The policy of emancipation, and of employing black soldiers, gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope, and fear, and doubt contended in uncertain conflict.

According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the general government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure.

It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was anticipated, it was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed we are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back by the complete opening of the Mississippi. The country dominated by the rebellion is divided into distinct parts, with no practicable communication between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control, and influential citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States.

Of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which three years ago would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into new territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion full 100,000 are now in the U. S. military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men.

So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and contemporary with such discussion the tone of public sentiment there is much improved.

At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticized and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial. Thus we have the reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

On examination of this proclamation it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. The man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath.

The constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion, and this includes the power to grant on terms, as is fully established by judicial and other authorities.

It is also proffered, that if in any of the States named a State government shall be in the mode prescribed set up, such government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence.

The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State government set up in a particular way?

This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to republican government and the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element, external to or even within the State; and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing.

An attempt to guaranty and protect a revived State government, constructed in whole or in a preponderating part from the very element against whose hostilities and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to seperate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body an oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery?

Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them the fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid the cause for which they were intended. To now abandon them would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and an astounding breach of faith. I may add at this point, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

For these and other reasons it is thought best that support of these measures shall be included in the oath; and it is believed the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest. It should be observed also that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must at the best attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout whole States.

It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction if to this extent this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the national Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political frame work of the States, on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good, without danger or harm. It will save labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon this subject? This question is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long, or be taken too soon. In some States the elements for resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive, apparently for the want of a rallying point—a plan of action.

Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A; and if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the general government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objections to a premature presentation of a plan by the national Executive consist in the danger of committals on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassments from this source. Saying that on certain terms, certain classes will be pardoned, with rights restored, it is not said that other classes or other terms will never be included.—Saying that reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specific way, it is not said it will never be accepted in any other way.

The movements, by State action, for emancipation in several of the States not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation.

And while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance; to that power alone can we look yet for a time to give confidence to the people in the conquered regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence can be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction. Hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we do also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who composed them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 8th, 1863.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY . . . DECEMBER 18, 1863.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

☞Money, Flour and Pork wanted in payment of subscription.

The Message and Proclamation.

We publish in this issue the third annual message of President Lincoln and also its proclamatory appendix. Owing to the fact that the President has been laboring under severe illness for some time past, the writing of the message was committed to the hands of another, and the result is, that, for once, we have some decent English over the signature of Abraham Lincoln. The condition of our relations with foreign nations, is clearly stated and the message proceeds in plain narrative style, until it finds the negro in its path, when the writer immedialely falls into the darkest mazes of mystification and sophistry. The argument is made that the emancipation proclamation was a military necessity and in support of it the allegation is made that the "rebel borders are pressed still further back." Now, this is not true as to Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana. The ground recovered by the Federal armies in those States, was gained before the proclamation was issued. New Orleans, Fort Pulaski, Hatteras Island and the confederate strongholds in Western Virginia, were captured long before the plighted faith of the President was openly violated. As to Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, the key to the posession of those States fell into the hands of the Federals when Fort Donelson and Island No 10 were yielded up by the confederates, which events occurred long anterior to the President's manifesto of emancition. The fall of Vicksburg and Chattanooga were but the consequences of the confederate defeats at Donelson and Island No 10. How, then, has the emancipation proclamation proved a military benefit? Neither the President nor any of his champions are able to answer this question. In regard to the constitutional right of the Executive to issue the emancipation proclamation, the message admits that no such right exists. Let the reader mark the following passage and note how Mr. Lincoln stands self condemned before the world:

"According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the Government HAD NO LAWFUL POWER to effect emancipation in any state."

In regard to the so-called proclamation of amnesty appended to the message, we can but say that if the President fancies that the Southern people will return to their allegiance under the conditions named in that document he must possess a very lively imagination. The idea of requiring them to swear fealty to every political vagary of the Executive, the emancipation proclamation included, and by so doing to yield up their property as well as their civil institutions, is simply preposterous. Had he only named the terms of submission to the Constitution and laws and an unconditional pardon, there might have been some hope of their return to the Union. But this proclamation will serve only to drive the Secession nail deeper into the coffin of Peace and the war will be continued to an indefinite period. Mr. Lincoln must withdraw the emancipation wedge which he has been driving with his "negro-maul" into the very heart of the Union, and, then, (and not till then) there *may* be some prospect of peace and re-union.

☞There will be a festival for the benefit of the Lutheran Sabbath School, on Christmas eve and Christmas day. On Christmas eve, the Grand Jury room of the Court House will contain tables with the various articles of contribution for sale. At one end of the room there will be oysters, ice-cream and cakes. Christmas day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the *game-dinner* will be given—adults at one table and children at another. The Court room will be used as a reception room till the dinner is ready. The managers prefer selling tickets to all who wish to take dinner before Christmas day. They can be had at the Prothonotary's office, and other places. We make this notice at the request of the Festival Committee.

☞We have received several letters congratulating us on the articles against *political preachers* which have appeared in the *Gazette*. We ask no thanks for what we have written in this regard. We feel it our duty to oppose the introduction of politics into the pulpit and we intend to fight that dangerous heresy as long as we are able to wield a pen. Political preachers must be put down.

☞We regret to state that on Saturday last, a little son of J. T. Gephart, of Bedford tp., was so scalded by falling into a bucket of hot water, that he died on Wednesday.

The attention of delinquent Collectors is called to a notice found in another column. We understand that the Commissioners are determined to settle up the old accounts.

A Nut for Political Preachers.

W. H. Channing, of Washington City, a *Unitarian* preacher, has been elected Chaplain to the National House of Representatives. He was elected by the Abolition members, the Democrats voting for Bishop Hopkins of the Episcopal Church. Now what do the Trinitarian preachers of Abolitionism say to this? They tell us in their doctrinal sermons that Unitarianism is infidelity and yet the men whom their prayers and sermons have helped to send to Congress, endorse Unitarianism and by their example recommend their constituents to do likewise. Have they no tongues to reprove the wickedness of their Congressmen in thus elevating to the sacred desk what they denounce as infidelity? Rev. E. W. Kirby, of the M. E. Church and all other Abolition preachers in Bedford County who hold that it is in accordance with the Christian religion to discuss politics in the pulpit, will please enlighten their congregations in regard to this matter. No dodging, now, gentlemen, but let us know, in plain words, your opinion concerning the election of a Unitarian over a Trinitarian minister as Chaplain to Congress. We have often told you that New England is striving to force its religion as well as its politics upon the people of the other portions of the Union. You see, now, how this assertion is verified. Unitarianism is the religion of the New England agitators and as they have succeeded in misleading you with their Abolition Jack o'the Lantern, they expect you also to follow their religions *Ignis fatuus*, Unitarianism. Abolitionism and infidelity go hand in hand. Who was Theodore Parker, who are Beecher, Cheever, Greely, Phillips? According to your creeds, *infidels*, every one of them? And yet you, who profess to be evangelical and orthodox, help the agents of these men into place and power, and thus enable them to break down your own religion and set up in its stead what you tell the people is infidelity. Now, pray, be consistent! Either cease to preach against Unitarianism, or reprove your friends in Congress for endorsing it.—Which will ye do?

Honor to Salmon P. Chase for the redemption of our treasury, moneyless and bottomless when he took it in hand.—*Ebony Worship's Thanksgiving Speech.*

The following comment on the above, is from the pen of Abraham Lincoln Esq.: "Received, during the year, into the Treasury of the United States, FROM LOANS $776,682,361.57!" (see President's Message).

That's the way Salmon P. Chase puts a "bottom" to the Treasury and prevents it from remaining "moneyless."

Let Salmon be honored, because like many other "confidence men," he can *borrow!*

A third reason for thanksgiving is that Providence has called such men to the head of our National and State Governments as Abraham Lincoln and And'w G. Curtin.—*Ebony's Thanksgiving Speech.*

Yes, let the Lord be thanked, that whereas under James Buchanan and Wm. F. Packer, we had peace, plenty and prosperity, under Abraham Lincoln and Andrew G. Curtin, we have war, want, misery and crime!

☞A supposed horse thief was arrested, on Monday night last, in Cumberland Valley tp. He had in his possession, when taken, a beautiful iron gray horse, three years old and about 15½ hands high. The suspected man's name is Miller. He is middle aged, about 6 feet in height and of athletic frame. He was taken by Mark Howsare, of St. Clair township, and Nicholas Sleek, of Napier township.

☞We suggest the following motto for a preacher who makes political speeches from the pulpit and publishes them with out being requested to do so: "When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

SINKING OF THE IRON CLAD WEEHAWKEN. —The gunboat Weehawken, one of the largest iron-clads in the service, went down off Charleston, on the 5th inst., in a gale. Some thirty or forty of the crew were drowned.

A PILL CONVENTION.

Let every man and woman in the world who suffers with Piles reflect and trace back the origin of their difficulties, and it will be found that ninety-nine out of every hundred have taken large quantities of drastic Pills for the cure of Costiveness, Indigestion, Constipation, &c.—Those who suffer from Piles may truly charge the cause of their suffering to these worthless pills. If you would be rid of your piles take Dr. Radway's Pills; they are the only purgatives that can be taken in successive doses with safety; they cure Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, Fevers of all kinds; they purge thoroughly, but occasion no weakness, irritation, or straining.

CANE PRESENTATION.—We had the pleasure of witnessing on Saturday evening last, the presentation of a cane from Hon. Myer Strouse to Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Pensylvania, which took place at the elegant rooms of Mr. Strouse at Mrs. Pleasant's on F street. The cane is a handsome piece of ebony surmounted with a gold head of American coin standard, with a silver-mounted, case-hardened steel ferrule—the head bearing the neat inscription "M. Strouse to A. H. Coffroth, 1863." The occasion was graced by the presence of a number of distinguished gentlemen; and being a surprise, the happy allusions of esteem and affection in the speeches were "delicately" appreciated. Mr. Coffroth, in his reception of the stick, was forcible, as well in the gracefulness of his attitude and the earnestness of his words, as in the extreme modesty with which he acknowledged the compliments of the donor. The usual inspiring accompaniments so necessary to give eclat to an event like this, were particularly fine, and with the substantials indulged in by the compnay produced the feelings which forbid the the expression "I wish I didn't come."—*Washington Union.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;" and

Whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and condition therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas the congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States: therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate! and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States there under; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army, or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any other way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislatnre, or the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the national Executive. And it is suggested as not improper, that, in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason, it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-[L. S.] three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Programme of Bedford Borough and Township Institute, Dec. 26th, 1863.

1. Vocal Music.
2. Report: How to secure attention in recitation—John Songster.
3. Criticisms.
4. Orthography: Class drill—E. F. Kerr.
5. Criticisms.
6. Report: Drawing—Samuel Amos.
7. Criticisms.
8. Geography: Class drill—Miss Jennie Smith.
9. Criticisms.
10. Class drill: Reading—S. Hardman.
11. Criticisms.

E. F. KERR, Pres't.
MISS ELIZA SMITH, Sec'ry.
Bedford, Dec. 18, 1863.

Programme of the Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Association, to convene at Bedford, Dec. 23, 1863.

Lecture, Monday evening, By———

Lecture, Tuesday evening, Rev. H. Heckerman, Subject ———

Lecture, Wednesday evening, By B. F. Meyers. Subject, *The writings of Edgar Allan Poe.*

Lecture, Thursday evening, Rev. R. F. Sample, Subject, *Education and Christianity, in their relations to Civilization.*

Lecture, Friday evening, Rev. T. Heyden, Subject, *Education: Its true basis.*

Report: Best methods of conducting Teacher's Examination.

J. C. Long, John Kreighbaum, Miss M. Snowberger, D. R. Brumbaugh.

Report: What extent of knowledge should entitle Teachers to each of the marks on the temporary certificate. J. W. Hughes, Wm. Vaughan, J. C. Clarkson.

Report: District Institutes, John Songster, Adam Koontz, Adam Ickes.

Report: The importance of uniformity of Text Books. John Irvin, Wm. C. Smith, Samuel Hoyman, Miss C. Devore, Miss L. Spencer.

Essay. Miss Mary Statler, Subject, Importance of self-government in School Government.

Essay: Miss Mary Holderbaum.

Essay: Miss L. Blackburn—Subject, "The teacher's duty in reference to the manners of his pupils.

Essay: Miss Maggie McCleary—Subject, "The teacher and his reward."

Essay: Miss V. A. Younkin.

Essay: Miss E. Smith—Subject, "The teacher's duty with reference to moral instruction."

Essay: Miss Annie Madara.

Essay: Miss Nancy Long—Subject, "The teacher *in doors* and *out doors*.

Essay: Miss Kate Walker.

Essay: Miss B. Snowberger—Subject, "Necessity of daily preparation."

Essay: Miss M. O'Conner—Subject, "Primary teaching."

Essay: J. E. Satterfield—Subject, "Does the popularity of a school indicate its excellence?"

Essay: Prof. Hunter.

Essay: John T. Keagy.

JOHN G. FISHER,
Dec. 18. Ch'n. Bus. Com.

—MARRIED—

WHIP—VICKROY.—On Sunday 29th Nov., 1863, by J. B. Anderson, Esq., Mr. John B. Whip to Miss Arabella D. Vickroy, both of Cumberland Valley Township.

BOOR—SLIGER.—On Sunday, 13th Dec., inst. by the same, Mr. John R. Boor to Miss Christian Sliger, both of Cumberland Valley Township.

MCCONNELL—STUCKEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 10th, by the Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. JOHN S. MCCONNELL, of Berlin, Holmes Co., Ohio, to Miss LIBBIE R., daughter of MAJ. S. S. STUCKEY of Napier Township.

STONER—WEISEL.—In Friend's Cove, on Thursday morning, Dec. 10th, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, MR. DANIEL STONER, of Pattonsville, to Miss MARY, daughter of Abraham Weisel, Esq. of the former place.

Killed, on the 11th of July 1863, William Hall Washabaugh of 76th Reg. P. V., Son of Maj. Daniel Washabaugh, assistant Adjutant general of Penn., aged about 27 years. He was killed by a ball in the forehead, whilst heroically scaling the walls of fort Wagner. This information comes from one of his comrades in arms who a few moments before the fatal ball struck him received a drink of water from his canteen. His grave though unknown, is not unwept—His body fills a patriot's grave and his Spirit a christians and a patriot's heaven. The *true* patriot is the true christian, for he who is a traitor to his country is a traitor to his God. Mr. Washabaugh was one among the first to enlist in the cause of his country. He first entered the three months' service, after it expired, he immediately enlisted again for the war but "he has fought his last fight, he sleeps, his sleep, and God's trump shall wake him to an inheritance of brighter glory than earth affords" —"the inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away." Gallantly did he on that bloody field uphold the honor of his country's flag, and for it he, with all others who have died like him, will receive the homage of his country's gratitude. His memory shall ever be green in the hearts of mother, father, sisters, brothers, and friends.

Nearly five years ago, during a series of meetings held in the Lutheran church of Bedford, he was awaked and as we believe led to Christ. He united in that church with God's people and gave evidence in his life, that he desired to adorn his profession by a consistant walk and conversation. His companion in the tent—the Bible, a gift of a devoted sister, was found in his knapsack, showing it was not unused. The parents, relations and friends of our *young* patriot hero, need not mourn as those who have no hope. Mother, you first gave your son to *your* God and then to your country's care. Your son, brother and friend has fallen in a *good* cause, fallen as a martyr to the cause of his country. Let us think of him, not as dead but as living! Living amidst the pure, peaceful and blissful scenes of Heaven, and waiting to greet us, when *our* last battle has been fought, and we go up to receive the crown.

TEACHER WANTED.

A competent teacher wanted to teach the school at Buena Vista, Juniata township.—Early application desired.

GEORGE GARDILL, Sec'ry. Board of Directors of Juniata tp.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of John S. Brumbaugh, in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, the 8th day of January, next,

the following valuable real estate, situate in said township, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND, being the Mansion Tract, now in the occupancy of Martin and John S. Brumbaugh, containing about one hundred and sixty five acres and allowance, about one hundred and fifteen acres cleared and under good cultivation, with a good large Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and all other necessary out-buildings thereon.

ALSO—ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, adjoining the above, being the one on which Jacob S. Brumbaugh resides, containing about one hundred and fifty acres and allowance, about one hundred acres cleared and under good cultivation, with a large commodious Dwelling House, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and other out-buildings thereon.

The above tracts are first quality Limestone land, in good condition, with good wells of water, orchards, &c., thereon, and among the most desirable farms in Morrison's Cove, in every respect worthy of the attention of persons desiring to purchase.

ALSO—The one undivided half part of a tract of land, adjoining the above. Daniel Miller's heirs and others, known as the "Biddle Tract," containing in all about one hundred and forty-five acres, about one hundred and ten acres cleared, and in cultivation mostly good limestone land, lies well, and is desirable farm land, with a good common dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings thereon erected, a large and very strong spring of good water within a short distance of the house, also two orchards of choice fruit.

ALSO—The one undivided half part of a lot of ground adjoining the tract last mentioned, and land of John Koontz, containing one hundred and twenty eight and one-half perches, with a new, fast-cutting geared Saw mill thereon erected, with all the rights and privileges as to water, &c., thereto belonging.

ALSO—The one undivided half part of a small tract of Ridge land, adjoining lands of Adam Fink, David O. Hoover and others, containing in all about thirty eight acres, being timber land, a considerable part being first rate chestnut timber.

The terms, which will be favorable, will be made known on the day of sale, or at any time previous on application to the subscriber. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M.

JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
Att'y in fact for David Brumbaugh.
December 18, 1863.

Last Notice to Collectors.

All Collectors of the several districts of Bedford county, who have not settled their duplicates up to the year 1863, are hereby notified that unless the same be done by February Court, they will be proceeded against without respect to persons, as the law directs. This is positively the last notice.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
December 18, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Daniel Houck, late of the township of Cumberland Valley, dec'd., will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., the following real estate, to wit:

No. 1, A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Philip Hardman, H. Brandt, Frederick Rice's heirs, George Elliott and others, marked in Inquisition on said estate "A," containing 171 acres and 67 perches.

No. 2, A TRACT OF LAND,

being part of a larger tract adjoining the above, Jones and others, marked in inquisition "B," containing 177 acres and 69 perches.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash at confirmation of sale, the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest.

For further particulars inquire of, or address Jos. W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or the undersigned living near the premises.

AMOS GROSS,
JOHN B. HARDINGER,
Dec. 18. Adm'rs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed there will be exposed to public Sale at the Court House, in the town of Bedford, on Thursday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 10, o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: One tract of land containing Seventy eight acres, more or less, about forty acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, and log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wm. Wertz, Christian Carn, Jacob Beard, and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Martin Corle.

ALSO.—One Lot of Ground in the town of Bedford fronting about Sixty feet on West Street, and extending back about two hundred and forty feet with *two one story houses* frame Stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Levi Agnew, on the South and lot of Eben Pennell on the North, Situate in Bedford Borough, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James McMullin.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Dec., 18, 1863. Sheriff.

STRAY COW.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Hopewell tp., about the first of November last, a Brindled Muley Cow, medium size, no ear marks observable. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 18.—3ts. JACOB STEEL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of said Company in Bedford, on the second Monday, (11th day) of January, 1864, for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year—The election will open at 2 and close at 4 o'clock, P. M. JOHN P. REED, Sec'ry.

December 18, 1863.

STRAY CATTLE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Napier township, about the 20th of October last, a red and white spotted heifer, the right ear cropped and a half crop and slit in the left ear; also, a dark brindled muley heifer, without any mark, both one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Dec. 18. JACOB KOONS.

STRAY CATTLE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, sometime in September last, three head of cattle, two of them red, the other brindled, the one has a piece off the left ear, the others have no marks perceptible. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

THOMAS DRENNING.
December 18, 1863.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more wor[th] the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

LINIMENT On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

MAN AND BEAST Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

NOW IN USE ☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

HORSES. CATTLE. HOGS.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 81—1y

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,
Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1ysc

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and empnatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞ Sold by all the principal druggists.

December 4, 1863—1ysc.

U. S. 5.20's.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until 10 days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5,000, and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

There will be offered at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on the 26th of the 12th month (December,) a tract of land, adjoining lands of John Ake, Thomas G. Wright, Jacob Horn and others, one half mile from Pleasantville, containiug

FIFTY ACRES,

about 30 acres cleared, part of which is excellent meadow, the balance farm land, a part of which is bottom, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a Two Story Plank Frame House, with a Kitchen and cellar, good water convenient to the door, a Double Log Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Spring House, with a small dwelling thereon, together with out-buildings quite convenient, and fruit in great variety, apples, cherries, peaches, pears (common and dwarf,) plums, apricots, grapes and prunes.

The property is quite a desirable one, easy of access, a public road running through it, convenient to mills, schools and places for worship. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

HIRAM DAVIS.

12th month 4th, 1863.

CEMETERY.

The surveys in the Bedford Cemetery have been completed and interments can now be made.

Burial lots can be had at any time by applying to the Secretary, who will show the ground and give necessary information to purchasers.

The prices of lots have been fixed as follows:

For ground bordering upon the principal avenues and carriage ways, 1 square of 4 lots, $30
½ square, 2 lots, ... 18
Single lot, ... 12

For other localities in which purchasers make their own selections,

1 square of 4 lots, . . . $28
½ square, 2 lots, ... 16
Single lot, ... 10

When the selections for purchasers are made by officers of the Association,

1 square of 4 lots, at from . . $12 to $20
½ square, 2 lots, at from . . 6 to 16
Single lots, ... 3 to 5

For the purpose of affording further facilities to purchasers, there will be a public sale of lots at the Cemetery on Friday, the 18th of December, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place the Board of Managers will meet any persons desiring to purchase. By order of the Board.

ALEX. KING, Pres't.

C. N. HICKOK, Sec'ry.

Something New in Philadelphia.

COOPER'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC & ART GALLERY,

No. 1338 CHESTNUT STREET,
Opposite U. S. Mint.

Gallery, Reception and Operating Rooms

ALL ON FIRST FLOOR.

All styles and sizes of Photographs, Ivorytypes, Ferrotypes or "Tintypes" and taken at prices to suit the times.

Pictures finished in Water Colors, Oil, India Ink and Pastil.

Horses and other Animals, Equipages, Country Seats, Ruins, Models of Machinery, &c., for patenting accurately photographed.

P. F. Cooper desires to call the attention of persons visiting Philadelphia to his new Ground Floor Gallery, where he has introduced newly-patented cameras, capable of taking, in a few seconds, one hundred Photographs, from the small stamp of autographic, to the Imperial and Life Size.

After many experiments he has succeeded in placing his sky-light at an improved angle, diffusing the light in equal proportions, and producing that soft gradation of tone which cannot be given by the side and sky-lights generally used, and which is of so much importance to the beauty of a picture. It is made of French glass, and is the largest in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cooper has been engaged more than twenty years in the study and practice of the Fine Arts. His long experience as a Miniature and Portrait Painter is a sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the pictures made at his establishment.

The art of idealizing is well understood; none but the most skilful artists are employed in the respective departments.

All Pictures Warranted;—the Ivorytypes will not change in any climate, and will stand the test of acids. Particular attention is paid to giving graceful and easy positions.

Daguerreotypes and all other kinds of pictures copied, from small medallion to life size, and finished in colors or Indian ink, to look equal to pictures taken from life.

This Gallery possesses rare facilities for taking *Equestrian* Pictures from life, in the rear building, where from one to fifty horses can be photographed at a time.

N. B.—TO PHOTOGRAPHERS, COLORISTS AND OTHERS. JUST ISSUED.—A NEW WORK ON

Photograph Coloring, Ivorytyping, Enamelling, Ivory Miniature Painting, &c.

Complete instructions given for making Ivorytypes, with some valuable receipts, never before published, useful to all photographers, for one of which a large sum has been offered.

☞ By following the directions contained in this book, even those persons with no previous knowledge of Painting cannot fail to color photographs in a beautiful and effective style.

Price, One Copy, $5.00, Five Copies, $20.00. By remitting $12.00 one copy, with Box of Paints, Palette, Brushes, and preparations complete will be furnished free of charge.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY,
A VALUABLE WORK ON DRAWING.
With progressive illustrations of the Human Face and Figure.

ALSO,

A HAND-BOOK ON POSITIONS.

With illustrations. Designed for the use of Photographers and Artists.

Mr. Cooper continues to receive Ladies and Gentlemen into his Classes for Instruction in Drawing, and Photograph, Ivorytype, India Ink and Pastil Painting, and a beautiful process for Enameling Pictures.

Circulars containing list of prices of pictures and further information respecting the books and terms of instruction may be had by enclosing Post Office Address and a Stamp to

P. F. COOPER,
1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

Caleb Cope, President Academy of Fine Arts.
Dr. Thos. B. Wilson, Ornithologist and Entomologist.
Rev. Thomas Miles Martin, P. E. Church.
Hon. Victor A. Sartori, Consul of Legnorn.
Robt G. Clarkson, of Firm of Jay Cooke & Co.
New York, Rev. W. A. Maybin, Rect. St. Alban's Church.
Boston. J. E. Tilton & Co.
Worcester, Mass., P. Dodge, Esq.
Baltimore, Mons. Amedee Sauvan, French Consul.

December 11, 1863.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

WANTED,

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timothy seed wanted at FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.

Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.

Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS at CHEAP CORNER.

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at FARQUHAR'S.

Nov. 27, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, near Hopewell, on

Saturday, December 19th, 1863,

all the following described property of James Richeson, late of Broad Top township, dec'd., to wit:

The undivided half of a tract of unimproved land, adjoining lands of Schell & Foster, the John Bunn and John Belt surveys, containing 33 ACRES, more or less.

TERMS—One-third cash, at confirmation of sale, the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock on said day.

For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, Pa., Lemuel Evans, Esq., Coaldale, or the undersigned living near the premises.

GEORGE W. RICHESON,
Adm'r. of J. Richeson, dec'd.

November 27, 1863.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Bloody Run, on

Saturday, the 26th day of December 1863,

the following described real estate, late the property of Josiah Baughman, dec'd., to wit: The one undivided half part of a lot of ground being lot No. 17, in the general plan of Bloody Run, fronting 66 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike road and running back 165 feet to a sixteen and a half feet alley, adjoining said alley on the north, lot of William Cysinger on the east, and a 40 feet street on the west, with Foundry buildings thereon erected, and known as the Bloody Run Foundry.—This property consists of all the patterns, flasks, engine, training lathe, and every thing complete for a Foundry.

Also, the undivided half of a lot of ground in Bloody Run, adjoining Jam's Steckman on the west, and fronting 73 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike road, adjoining on the east a street 49½ feet wide, and extending back 165 feet to a 16½ feet alley, and being 73 feet wide along said alley, with a frame dwelling house and weth house thereon erected. Possession to be given on the first day of February, 1864. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the property during the lifetime of the widow of Josiah Baughman, deceased, one-third of the balance in hand at confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
Guardian of the minor children of Josiah Baughman, dec'd.

December 4, 1863.

At the same time and place the subscriber will offer the other undivided half of said properties so as to give to the purchasers a complete title to the whole thereof.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, in said county, on

MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1863,

inst., the following real estate, late the property of Henry Ickes, dec'd., to wit: A Tract of Land situate on George's creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alexander McGrigor and others, containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less, of which 50 acres of upland and 30 acres of meadow are cleared and under fence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn, and other out buildings. The woodland on this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid her semi-annually, counting from the date of confirmation of sale. One-third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY ICKES, Adm'r.

Dec. 4, 1863—4t.

$5 Reward.

Escaped from the custody of the subscriber, constable of St. Clair township, on the 25th ult., JEREMIAH MOCK, about 22 years of age, stout built, had on a black suit of clothes and white hat. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said Mock at the office of J. H. Wright, Esq., in Pleasantville.

GEORGE S. YEAGER,
Dec. 4, 1863—3t* Constable.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Collectors for 1863 of the different boroughs and townships of the county of Bedford, are required to meet the Board of Military Auditors at the house of Col. John Hafer., in the borough of Bedford, on the 1st day of January, 1864, where all legal exonerations and abatements will be made for Militia Taxes. And be it known that no exonerations will be made after the session of said Board.

LEMUEL EVANS, Pres't.
Nov. 27, 1863. Board Military Auditors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 2d day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

One lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, fronting about 60 feet on the south side of Pitt street, with a two story dwelling house with back building attached and frame stable thereon erected, and lot extending back about 240 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Samuel Shuck on the east, and lot of A. J. Sanson and wife on the west, situate in Bedford borough, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Charlotte Radebaugh.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Dec. 4, 1863.

Bedford Rail Road!!

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED

with a very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT THE SEASON.

LADIES, come and examine our stock of

DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Some beautiful Balmorals, Woollen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of SHAWLS, good Cloak Cloth, VERY CHEAP.

OVER 500 PAIRS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Wear

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, AND

READY MADE CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.

No better place to buy an OVER COAT.

HATS AND CAPS in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions.

☞ Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods."

EXAMINE OUR STOCK FIRST.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana St., Bedford.

December 11, 1863.

Lyon City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,
Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President.

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$25 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1863,

the real estate of Michael Fluck, dec'd., containing 146 ACRES and 22 perches, neat measure. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn and other out-buildings. A good spring of never failing water is upon the premises. About one-half of the land is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and is located within two miles of the rail road. Terms—one-third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments.

SAMUEL S. FLUKE,
Dec. 4, 1863—4t. Adm'r.

STRAY STEER.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in Londonderry township, some time in August last, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be two years old last spring, having a notch out of the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law.

GEORGE WOLFORD.

December 4, 1863—3t*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers, residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Peter Billegas, jr., late of St. Clair township, dec'd.; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
JACOB H. HILLEGAS, *of P,*
November 20—6t *Administrators.*

STRAY SHEEP.

Taken up trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, about the first of September last, three Sheep, having a hole in the right ear and a slit in the left. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law.

CHRISTOPHER CRAWFORD.

December 11, 1863.

French all Wool Shirting Flannels, Cassimeres, and all Wool Overshirts for sale at

Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

Monday, December 28th, 1863,

all the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

One Tract of Land,

containing 156 acres and 70 perches, net measure, with a good Dwelling House, Double Log Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, a fine apple orchard on the premises, being the Mansion property of said deceased.

ALSO—ONE OTHER TRACT,

adjoining the above, containing 110 acres and 156 perches, net measure, and having a Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out-buildings thereon erected.

ALSO—ONE OTHER TRACT,

adjoining the above, containing 15 acres and 13 perches, net measure, with a good Tenant House, Double Frame Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected—there is also a good apple orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

The above properties are all well watered, are in a good state of cultivation, and favorably located within a short distance of the Rail Road at Bloody Run. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Nov. 27, 1863. Administrator.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Leonard Nycum, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, surviving executor in said will named, and trustee appointed by the Court aforesaid, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

Monday, 21st day of December,

next, all the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

One Tract of Land,

containing 203 acres and 139 perches and allowance, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Fletcher's heirs, Henry Steckman's heirs, Joseph Barkman's heirs and others, having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House, Barn and other out-buildings; there is, also, an apple orchard, and a never failing spring of excellent water on the premises. A large portion of this land is cleared and under fence, part good meadow, and the balance well covered with good timber, being the "Mansion Property" of said deceased.

ALSO—*ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND,*

adjoining the above, containing 192 acres, 92 perches and allowance, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, part meadow, balance well timbered, having thereon erected a Dwelling House, Barn, Stable and other out-buildings; there is, also, an apple orchard and good spring of water on the premises.

ALSO—*ONE OTHER TRACT,*

adjoining the above, containing 196 acres and 16 perches, being a tract of land surveyed on warrant to Leonard Nycum, dec'd., and patented to him 24th March, 1824, about 30 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered. There is, also, plenty of good water on the premises.

The whole of the above described land is patented and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-third in hand, at confirmation of sale, and balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from 1st April, 1864, at which time deeds are to be made and possession of the properties given. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN NYCUM,
Nov. 27, 1863—4t Surviving Ex'r.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY,
STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES,
AND
RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once.

ITS FIRST INDICATION

Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

If in the Head, Face, or Throat;
If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles;
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN

In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

If Lame, Crippled, or Bed-ridden;
If Palsied, Scalded, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Strained, Injured, or Disabled;
If Sun Stroke, or seized with Fits;
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts afflicted. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, soothes, and strengthens the disabled parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Reptiles, Stings of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find a positive Antidote and Cure in Radway's Ready Relief. Let two teaspoonsful of the Ready Relief, in a wine-glass of water, be taken on getting out of bed in the morning, and however exposed to malaria you will escape.

WHEN SEIZED WITH
CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps, and Spasms;
Bilious Cholic, or Gastritis;
Scarlet, Typhoid, or other Fevers;
Influenza, Coughs, or Colds;
Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels:

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. *So swift* is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, BOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous,) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-stricken Rheumatic has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF, in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if not promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flushes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines; and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wine-glass of water, is a nicer, pleasanter stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 9TH MAINE REGT.

Eighth Maine regiment, Sergt C. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country Store-keepers.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

LADIES,

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,* suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE
FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞ CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.'

PHILADELPHIA—No. 127 Walnut Street.
PITTSBURG—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.

November 27, 1863—3m

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at

Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

100 SACKS GROUND ALUM SALT,
Just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
October 30, 1863.

CLOTHING.

Go to Cramer & Co's. and look at their immense supply of CLOTHING, before you purchase.

November 20.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE
Of Unseated Lands in Bedford County.

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly, "Directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands, and for other purposes," passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed 29th March, 1824, the Commissioners of the county of Bedford hereby give notice that the subjoined list of Unseated lands purchased by the Commissioners of said county at Treasurer's sales, will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Said sale to be continued until all are disposed of.

Acres.	*Warrantee or Owner.*	
	BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.	
383¾	Jacob Funk	67 John Keen
266	Israel Cossell	200 Andrew Mann
150	Matthew Taylor	400 John Ross
	Broad Top.	
400	James Patton	160 Josiah Dungan
400	Robert Sharp	400 Jacob Meyers
97	Abr'm Kerns	16 Wm. Figard
300	Barclay & Foster	431 Thos Montgomery
150	David Lane	396 James Razor
189	Francis Moans	449 Isaac Herr
	Colerain.	
424	William Scott	439 David Hessner
406	Christian Diehl	53 Frederick Smith
100	Jacob Mechtley	64 J. H. Shoenberger
399	John Smith	
	Cumberland Valley.	
393-112p	Geo. Davis	419-108p John Lewis
399-115p	Wm. Lewis	444—16p John Piper
354-128p	Robt Lewis	364 Steele Sample
	Hopewell.	
20	John McCumpson	12 Henry Gates
100	Martin Moans	— Ebenezer Lewis
433	John Moans	422 Bernard Moans
380	Francis Moans	428 Geo. Hawker
50	Jacob Meyers	440 John Razor
440	John Stane	400 James Todd
400	David'n Wishard	2460 Wm. Lane
——	John Montgomery	250 Isaac Barndollar
402	Samuel Herr	51 John Burgart
443	James Dilworth	400 Wm. Richards
440	Samuel Tate, sr.	325 John Razor
227	Z. Moans	250 Timothy Moans
209	Israel Moans	
	Harrison.	
150	Matthias Holler	70 Kegg & Harrier
50	Geo. W. Powell	362-50p Wm. Piper
104½	J. Garretson & A. Sheats	
	Liberty	
400	Swoope & King	448 Maria Alberti
375	Hannah Alberti	400 James Entriken
40	W. T. Daugherty	400 Edward Alberti
150	Stephen Kerr	
	Londonderry.	
198	John McHaffey	400 Rachel Elenor
453	Elizabeth Golden	442 John Sample
457	Robert Sample	339 Abram Fry
	Monroe.	
169	Henry Mills	260 James Mountain
158	Michael Heavener	176 Jacob Kissell
20	David Fletcher	164 Jacob A. Wink
185	Sansom Wink	499 John Treves
335	Jacob Martin	
	Napier.	
100	Gabriel Hull	30 Gabriel Hull
150	Thos Griffith	265 M. Riffle
439	Renry Ritter	406 John Davidson
409	John Potter	306 John Little
150	John O'Neal	188 John Stull
149	John Blackley	123 Stuckey's heirs
	Providence East.	
223	James Ensley	50 Abm. Buzzard
18	James Ensley	75 John Hanks
400	Jacob Zimmerman	100 Ephraim Hixon
50	T. Hixon	40 Elisha Barton
	Providence West.	
300	King's heirs	
	Providence.	
300	Well & Clevinger	300 John Harden
333	Sarah Williams	301 Lemuel Gustine
400	Isaac Cavin	429 John Carver
250	John Miller	418 Thos. DeWesse
140	Samuel Crossen	266 L. Martin
398	Thomas Cavin	102 T. Logan
402	Isaac Cavin	314 John McCartney
447	H. Alberti	
	St. Clair.	
389	William Brown	407 Robert Gordon
419½	John Lynn	406½ John Giles
	Southampton.	
409	Gust. Tomm	405 Nicholas Tomm
419	Titus Tomm	439 Jos. Cooper
439	Jas. Reed, jr.	305 Reany Breathad
434½	Corn. Cooper	503 Arthur Brown
200	James Heyden	200 Thomas Heyden
400	Wm. Brown	401½ John Kerr
439	Wm. Reed	404 Daniel Huff
339	Stephen Reed	
	Union.	
396	Adam Black	322 Michael Shimer
400	Michael Shimer	400 Stephen Clark
100	John Little	438 Alex. Irwine
407	Wm. McClane	406 A. Mann
	Woodberry Middle.	
400	P. Shoenberger	50 John Todd
100	Jacob Snively	13 Jacob Huffman
10	Adam Souder	100 Heffley's heirs
10	Martin Hysong	40 John Watt
400	Margaret Montgomery	
	Woodberry South.	
447	John Harden	474 John Chaney
440	Ignatius Harden	432 Isabella Davis
441	Wm. Piper	444 Elizabeth Piper
429	Joseph Moans	476 Alex. Moans
445	Stephen Moans	460 Samuel Moans
474	Wm. Montgomery	
	Woodberry.	
100	Henry Swoope	421 Alex. Boyd
346	Wm. Montgomery	432 Han. Montgomery

The

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head burried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumersable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

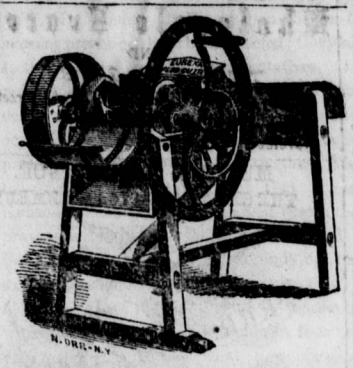
Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
C. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 18, 1863—1y.

Hartley's Column.



The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, farmers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL now made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation. To this is now added 20 acres, with a large apple orchard which yielded this year 38 barrels of cider and a large quantity of apples besides. This 90 acres lie next to the turnpike and make the whole a neat farm of 100 acres.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at

Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

Fall & Winter Wear,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Nov. 20, 1863.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

CASH.

Wanted, Cloverseed, Flaxseed, and Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest price in CASH. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

October 16, 1863—tf

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C., &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford Pa,

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S OLD STORE. May 29.

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863,—1y.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the whole of the

CORNELIUS DEVORE REAL ESTATE,

Containing in all 500 acres of

LIMESTONE LAND,

in a high state of cultivation. There are about 300 acres of this land cleared and under good fence.—The improvements are

A Large Brick Dwelling House, Large Bank Barn, Threshing Machine Shed, Clover House, Two Graneries, Two Tenant Houses, Two Blacksmith Shops, and other Out Buildings,

One large Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT.

There are TWO SPRINGS, a WELL of never-failing water and a large CISTERN upon the premises.

This property lies in the Wills' Creek Valley, near the terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from Cumberland, Md., and is one of the most desirable properties for investment in the country. It will be sold on terms of one-third on delivery of possession and the balance in two equal annual payments. It is near to the coal mines, making fuel a matter of little moment.

ADDRESS Jacob C. Devore, at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pa., John C. Vickroy, Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pa., or James C. Devore, Cumberland, Md., who are the executors of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

August 7, 1863.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies.

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

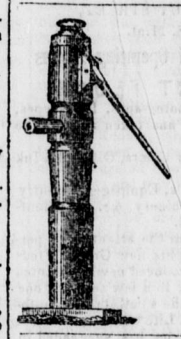
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF FELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,

The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wa- Papers.

March 6, 1863.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Dark Green, Light Green,

Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.☜

For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

September 25, 1863—6m.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND

MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools.

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &c.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS,

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON

HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF

EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB

AND SADDLE TREES

CUTLERY.

A

FINE

ASSORTMENT

OF CUTLERY, TABLE

AND POCKET KNIVES;

ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS,

CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c.,

SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS;

FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRARS,

PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS;

FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT

TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS,

AND TOOLS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION, TO-

GETHER WITH

PEGS OF

DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES.

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE,

or which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on Pitt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1863—tf